

MOUNTAINEER.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.
SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1861.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

Tax contracts for grain, have been given as was formerly anticipated, to Messrs. Livingston and Gilbert; \$2,00 for oats and \$2.50 for barley and corn are the rates. We find that the market is being well flooded with grain and no appearance is presented of a failure in the fulfillment of the contract.

Connected with this, we might pass comments on the rumors of the removal of the army. We cannot, however, say anything that would be satisfactory. One dispatch contradicts the former one: and while we hear one week of the orders for the removal of the army; we hear the next of that order being countermanded. Now we hear from private sources that the order for its removal is confirmed. But who can tell? The contracts are still held sacred; the grain is still being purchased; the troops are still at their most worthless and badly located posts, and all remains as it was intended to be, a worthless blot in our basin.

There seems to be a kind of lumbago practiced upon us in regard to the troops. The same paper that brings the order for their removal, brings a letter stating that the order will be countermanded. The subsequent paper brings news of the confirmation of the order for the removal of the troops.

Which report are we to place reliance upon? It is to us a matter of small importance whether the troops now in Utah shall be removed or not. They may either go or remain; the flag of our country will not suffer much dishonor. They are but few, and in their sentiments, are "far between."

CATTLE OWNERS, CATTLE THIEVES AND PUBLIC OFFICERS.

SITUATED on the great highway from east to west, Great Salt Lake County has probably suffered more than any other county in the Territory from the incursions of travelers upon the stock range, and occasionally such things as were easily come-at-able in the city have not been beneath the temptation in the passer by, when unprotected and carelessly exposed. Honorable men pass to and fro, but among thousands of emigrants, it is no libel to state that in the crowd some hard cases mingle, and as the season for travel is again close upon us it can injure no honest person for the community to keep close things under prudent protection, and a watchful eye upon stock is at all times reasonable.

We have seen many changes within a few years, and those that have led to the vacation of the Territory by horse and cattle thieves, and the low scum of "transient residents" have not been witnessed without a sensible degree of pleasure. But the transgressors have not all left. We are not a grateful for even small favors, and for the relief the community has experienced we are reasonably thankful, and firmly trust that the determination of the people to root out all evil may not diminish till every light-fingered, swift-footed scoundrel has passed the other side of our boundary lines; and these may be east, west, north, south, hades or heaven for ought we care or mean to trouble ourselves. We once enjoyed peaceful possession of what was our own, and long for the time again.

It was but a short time ago, we heard President Young affirm in the Tabernacle that the community had lost more cattle within the last few years, since the date of the army's arrival, if we mistake not, than the entire number that has been collected throughout the Territory and sent this year to assist in the emigration. The statement was too true, and we regret not only the truth therein; but we still more bitterly regret that the valuable labor, that might have been accomplished by them in the hands of lawful possessors, should have been lost to the people and to the church here and that portion of it still abroad. Shall this continue? No. It must not.

The children of the world are wiser in their generation than the children of the kingdom, is a truism to-day in Utah, as much as it was some generations back in Judea; but the fact is our shame and not our glory. While property passes loosely through our fingers, others grasp it tightly; and that which we permit to travel easily from us, others receive it as lightly and mock at our simplicity.

If there is any place in the world where such things should not exist and where nothing should go to waste, it is here. We are far removed from the facilities of superficial existence, and where the glitter, pomp and circumstance of life stamp the character of men. We labor, toil and eat our honest earned bread, and thank our Creator for strength of body and honesty of purpose to direct it in the channel profitable for ourselves and for the community. We possess nothing that we have not thus earned, and we cannot afford to lose it lightly. When we hear of hard toiling men losing their

stock that has been their help and dependence for the better maintenance of their families, and the discharge of their obligations, we hear of it uncomfortably and think of that commandment: "Thou shalt not steal."

There is no should not in the announcement, nor ought not—then shall not suits our notions of the necessities of social life, and we think that we may safely warn everybody who has ears to hear henceforth.

"Thou shalt not steal." Among the good things done by our Legislature in '51 and '52 was the passage of "An Act in relation to marks and brands," in which provision is made for the protection of the community from the occasional losses occurring through accident or from dishonesty while trains or droves of cattle are passing through the country. The Pound Keeper, and all public officers of the Territory, are required to examine all trains and droves of cattle passing through their respective counties or precincts, and if they find "any animal or animals having recorded brands, which said brands do not belong to the individual purporting to own said animal or animals and the same has not been reversed, to take the said animal or animals into their custody as stolen property, and advertise the owner of said brand thereof," etc.

Possibly some folks who might be subjected to such an examination would regard it as an implication of their dishonesty; but there are certain duties which the public have a right to expect from their public officers, without counting every body's nice notions of dignity, and the legislators, we think, were wise men in making this one of the occasions in which individual sensitiveness should be set aside for the assurance of public safety. No man who has honestly paid for his cattle will be troubled at the examination of their brands; on the contrary he will take a special pleasure in exhibiting to a public officer the evidences of his leaving the country without the stigma of theft, or even the suspicion of it, being linked with his name.

We have recently heard some things reported about cattle being found in trains that started lately from the Territory, where the brands were not only not reversed, but where new brands were put on the cattle, and at the same time the new possessor is reported to have taken little pains to either show his claim or to contest the unlooked for claim of the real owner. How many cattle have been taken by such accidents as this, we know not; but we think the people who have lost cattle and those who may lose them off the range, owe it to themselves, to see that the simple law applicable in this circumstance is not allowed, like many others, to die and be forgotten. The penalty is clearly defined in the act we have quoted, and we recommend it to the attention of those interested either as transgressors or victims, unless parties aggrieved prefer the maxim of "the good old time" when it was said:

"Let those take who have the power,
And those may keep who can."

The ministers of justice, however, have no such choice and should do their duty.

RESIGNATION. We publish below the resignation of the acting governor of the territory. His Excellency Gov. Woolton has taken the only course that a gentleman in his position could occupy.

What may be the politics of Governor Woolton we know not. He has conducted himself officially as a gentleman here. He may or may not be a Secessionist, but we consider him a fair out-spoken man. While he endorses not the sentiments of the present reign, he is fully justified in resigning an office that, under present circumstances, would most probably impair his standing with his Southern friends.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Great Salt Lake City,
June 6th, 1861.
To His Excellency Abraham Lincoln,
President of the United States:

Sir.—Having been appointed by President Buchanan Secretary of the Territory of Utah, I accepted the trust, and have endeavored to discharge my duty. Since then Gov. Alfred Cummings, under leave obtained, has left for the States. In accordance with the provision contained in the third section of an Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to establish a Territorial Government for the Territory of Utah," I am now the acting Governor of Utah. The recent course of your Administration makes it inconsistent with my sense of duty to longer hold office under you, and I accordingly tender you my resignation.

As I am the only executive officer in the Territory I will remain until relieved by my successor, whose arrival I hope will occur speedily.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
FRANCIS H. WOOLTON,
Acting Governor of Utah.

FAVORS.—We tender our thanks to Mrs. Oliphant for a nice treat of strawberries and rhubarb. They were such the finest specimens we have seen in the Territory. Much credit is due to Mrs. Oliphant for the industry with which she manages her very superior garden, during her husband's absence in a far-off land. We trust the ladies of Utah will follow her example. Foolish girls may think it a dis-

honor to be found pulling weeds from strawberry beds, or watching and tending with care the lovely flowers that blossom for our benefit; they are both a pleasure and delight to a lady.

TURNING, EXTRAORDINARY.—William Walker, of the 20th Ward, exhibited in our office, a few days since, some very fine specimens of turning in red sand-stone. He is confident that he can turn stoves, for cornices or other ornaments, according to any pattern heretofore turned in wood, and the exhibited specimens certainly augur well for his success in this branch of home industry. We have received a specimen not to be excelled elsewhere.

Local News.

MAIL ARRIVAL.—The Eastern mail arrived on yesterday morning, bringing eastern dates till the 19th, and frontier dates till the 22nd.

FIRST EMIGRANT TRAINS FROM THE STATES.—During Thursday and yesterday, Maine street was culminated with the passage of emigrants from the east en route for the Pacific States. During the two days three or four companies arrived, did their business, and moved westward. Among the gentlemen passing through, we learned the names of Messrs. Ephraim Noyes, John Cook, S. M. Hoover, McIlwain, Eldred, Evans, Reed, and Simmons. The companies were composed of very respectable persons, of a rather upper class to the general crowd. They had only a very few ladies. They had nearly 200 horses and mules among them, and seemed very orderly and comfortable. They met the church train at the upper Plate bridge, on the 23d ult.

Eastern News.

The government of Virginia has prohibited the shipment of flour to the North.

CONSPIRACY.—In consequence of the expression of disunion sentiments by the N. Y. *Day Book*, and the *New York Common*, the Council of New York have resolved to withhold the corporation advertising from those journals. The publication of municipal advertisements in both journals produced no less than \$13,000 per annum.

THE FIRST PRIVATEER.—The Portland *Argus* of May 15th says: A letter received in this city from a shipmaster in New Orleans, dated May 4, states that the first steamer Calhoun had been armed and fitted out, as a privateer, with a crew of picked men, and was then only waiting for her commission, which was hourly expected. There were there twenty ships that might become prizes, unless they could get away before the Calhoun got her commission. Strange to say, the Calhoun is commanded by a native of Portland.

POWER OF THE SOUTH.—A new literary paper, just started in New York, entitled the *Age*, says:

"Those who think the South is powerless do not understand her. In the Mexican war the Southern States contributed twice as many men as the Northern. The South, with her fields cultivated, and nearly all her work done by negroes, can place almost her entire population under arms. In a great emergency, the Southern States could place in the field a million of men—the greater part of them such men as won the battles of Buena Vista and New Orleans."

NO CONCILIATION.—The best news lately received imports that an understanding has been had between President Lincoln and the Governors of the loyal States that there shall be no let-up in the war for the Union until the National Flag shall once more float unchallenged over all the forts, arsenals, armories, custom houses, and sub-treasuries that have been wrested by the traitors from their rightful possessor.

The American republic will live or die nobly—it will not shrink into a pine cone while it fills half a globe. *Tribune*, May 18th.

"OLD BEISER" ON THE PLAINS AGAIN.

—We give the following from the Rocky Mountain *News* of May 15th. Capt. James Bridger arrived here this morning by coach, and will proceed at once to lay out and locate a Government road passing through Denver and on northwest through Bridger pass towards the Pacific. This well known pioneer came to this country forty years ago, (1822) with Henry's expedition, and afterwards with Sublette, and was of West's party when they came on to Salt Lake in that winter, supposing it certainly to be the Gulf of California or the Pacific Ocean. The Captain says they found gold everywhere in this country in those days, but thought it unworthy of their notice to mine for it, as heaver (then worth \$8 per pound), was the best paying gold they wanted to mine for in the creeks and rivers. Fort Bridger takes its name from this gentleman who built the same.

REMARKABLE CHANGES.—The Cleveland *Plaindealer* says the last call of the President upon Ohio for troops, has worked some remarkable transformation in that City. Men who never complained of anything before, are rapidly verging towards settled infirmity, and so many have become suddenly near-sighted as to create an unusual activity in the spectacle market. Men considered able-bodied heretofore, are attacked with lameness and limp along in a manner quite harrowing to the feelings. Hair dyes have been discontinued in many instances and locks never before suspected of anything but jet black, are getting grey very rapidly.

COL. THOMAS L. KANE.—Harrisburg Pa., May 4, 1861.—One of the most notable instances of persevering patriotism and determination which has occurred since the President's Proclamation, is that of the mustering of the "Wild-cats" of this State by Col. Thomas L. Kane, who has taken up his residence in the County of McKean, in the very heart of what is termed the "Wild-cat District." On receiving the Proclamation he started out on horseback to arouse the hardy sons of

the forest in the Counties of McKean, Elk, Cameron, and Potter. He traveled over five hundred miles on his horse, enlisted three hundred and seven men, and entered Harrisburg with them in thirteen days from the time he started out! The men were brought from the back woods. The three hundred and seven men averaged eighty miles travel on foot to reach Cinnemauchung River. At different points on this stream they took rafts and floated down to Rattlesnake, on the Susquehanna and Erie Railroad, in Clinton County, where they could find ready conveyance to "civilization." Over one-half of these three hundred and seven men are "crack" shooters, who have taken prizes in all the "shooting matches" in the Wild-cat District, and all were selected for being "good shots." They are armed with their own rifles, and are determined to retain them while hunting Southern game. They are professional hunters, raftsmen, surveyors, land hunters, and lumbermen who are already used to camp life and long tramps. When at Sunbury they received a dispatch from Gov. Curtin that not more than 140 were wanted. They unanimously resolved that they would come to Harrisburg, and if not accepted they would at once go to Washington and go through Baltimore. They came into the city, bearing a large pair of buck horns in front, and each one having the tail of a deer ornamenting his self belt. They have been mustered in and form a regiment with the companies from Toga, who have the same characteristics. These men are in earnest, and when they draw the trigger of their rifles they do not intend to waste powder. Col. Kane was last evening elected Colonel of this "Wild Cat Regiment." His reputation for hard service is well known, and his loyalty is unflinching.—*Cor. of the N. Y. Tribune*.

COL. KANE, OUR FRIEND OF WARM MEMORIES, is the first of the troops coming, till the 1st of May, to arrive at Camp Curtin, the Toga Incubites, Capt. Julius Sherwood; Toga Rifles, Capt. E. Niles; Covington Company, Captain A. L. Johnston; Toga Company, Capt. McDonald; Lawrenceville Company, Capt. Holland, were to be further aided by the Bradford Battalion which will probably form a regiment to be under the command of Colonel Kane.

SIGNIFICANT MOVEMENT.—The St. Joseph *Daily Gazette* of May 10th has the following advertisement, which we give without comment:

NOTICE TO FREE NEGROES.

St. Joseph, Mo.,
May 7th, 1861.
It is ordered by the county court of Buchanan county Missouri, that all license heretofore granted to free negroes be revoked, and that all free negroes will be required to leave the county within ten days from this date, otherwise they will be dealt with according to law.

M. D. MORGAN, Sheriff,
Buchanan County Missouri.

The Charleston *Mercury* is indignant at the cordial welcome given to Major Anderson by our citizens, who it maligns him thus:

And why is it that he has not told "the northern people" that he had a ten inch columbiad planted on the parade ground at Fort Sumter, as an elevation sufficient to throw a ten-inch shell into the crowd of unarmed citizens and helpless women, whom he knew full well would congregate on White Point garden at the firing of the first gun. This is not a rumor; the gun has been seen; the elevation and direction have been noticed, and by his own acknowledgment and that of his officers, the guns in exposed places could not be worked without the certainty of destruction; so our mothers, wives, and sisters have not been slaughtered, because our guns kept him in his casemates. This is the brave man who was supplied with fresh meat, vegetables, &c., &c., and was thought by some to be a friend.—*World*.

HOW SHALL WE MAKE THE COMBAT SHORT?

Our success will be swift and sure, and on our side comparatively bloodless, if we will only strike the right blow in the right place and at the right time.

First—Seal up hermetically to the Rebels the Mississippi and the sea coast. But our present Navy is utterly insufficient to do this. It cannot make the blockade effectual. If New England and New York merchants desire to protect their commerce and save millions of dollars, then they must do two things, and that forthwith, to wit:—They must create a fleet of at least two hundred armed and swift sailing merchantmen and steamers under the authority of the National Government, and they must buy twenty war steamers in Europe instantly at any price, and present them to the country. We cannot wait to build ships.

The Rebels will not wait. Already they have purchased a war steamer in Havana, Massachusetts in the Revolution built and equipped a frigate for the Government. Merchants of Boston, mark my words.—*Yours is no way save so much of your own property and strike such an effectual blow for your country, as by despatching a swift steamer to Europe and procuring at least five war steamers for the National Government, at any price. Hem the South in by water; deprive them utterly of all communications from abroad, and in nine months from the day you effectually do this, they are supplicants for peace.*

One thing more remains for Northern capital to furnish the Government, and that instantly, to wit:—One thousand rifled cannon and two hundred thousand Minnie rifles from Europe. You will follow by these myriads of your sons from the Rebels' cannon, and you will certainly drive them from every field where they dare face you.

We cannot wait to manufacture these arms. You must buy them at any price in Europe, and have them here in six weeks.

Suppose the Legislature of Massachusetts had last January appropriated a million of dollars for this object, and had those arms here now, what a blow she would be striking for her country! How many thousands of Northern lives she would have saved!

Nearly fifty years ago Napoleon said that Providence is on the side of the heaviest artillery. Modern warfare since his day is a service of still sicer calcu-

tion; and the heaviest guns, other things being equal, infallibly win the battle. Rifled cannon and Minnie rifles are the Peacemakers. It is a matter of demonstration that we can utterly drive the South from the field with these. Our power to procure these in Europe with money is unlimited. We must have one thousand rifled cannon, and two hundred thousand Minnie Rifles from Europe, and have them now.

This war will cost us millions on millions. Let us have the satisfaction of spending this money, at the right time and for the right thing. Do not let us wait to do that which is so certain of success, and which we shall certainly do in the end.

Massachusetts is first in the field. Let her be the first to take the way to swift and comparatively bloodless victory. Let her buy and give to the Government one hundred rifled cannon, and one hundred thousand Minnie rifles. Let her buy five war steamers and give them to the U. S. Navy. She will set an example which New York will instantly follow. She will make the contest short. She will save the Constitution.—*Boston Post*.

A MORMON PROPHECY.

We have in our possession a pamphlet, published at Liverpool, in 1851, containing a selection from the "revelations, translations and narrations" of Joseph Smith, the founder of Mormonism. The following prophecy is here said to have been made by Smith, on the 25th of December, 1832. In view of our present troubles, this prediction seems to be in progress of fulfillment, whether Joe Smith was a humbug or not.

"A REVELATION AND PROPHECY BY THE PROPHET, SEER, AND REVEALATOR, JOSEPH SMITH.—Verily thus saith the Lord, concerning the wars that will shortly come to pass, beginning at the rebellion of South Carolina, which will eventually terminate in the death and misery of many souls. The days will come that war will be poured out upon all nations, beginning at that place; for behold, the Southern States shall be divided against the Northern States, and the Southern States will call on other nations, even the nation of Great Britain, as it is called, and they shall also call upon other nations, in order to defend themselves against other nations; and thus war shall be poured out upon all nations. And it shall come to pass, after many days, slaves shall rise up against their masters, who shall be marshaled and disciplined for war; and it shall come to pass, also, that the remnants who are left of the land will marshal themselves, and shall become exceedingly angry, and shall vex the Gentiles with a sore vexation; and thus, with the sword, and by bloodshed, the inhabitants of the earth shall mourn; and with famine, and plague, and earthquakes, and the thunder of heaven; and the fierce and vivid lightning also, shall the inhabitants of the earth be made to feel the wrath, and indignation, and chastening hand of an Almighty God, until the consumption decreed hath made a full end of all nations; that the cry of the Saints, and of the blood of the Saints, shall cease to come up into the ears of the Lord of Sabaoth, from the earth, to be avenged of their enemies. Wherefore, stand ye in holy places, and be not moved, until the day of the Lord come; for behold it cometh quickly saith the Lord. Amen."

The war began in South Carolina. In corrections of slaves are already drafted. Famine will certainly afflict some southern communities. The interference of Great Britain, on account of the want of cotton, is not improbable, if the war is protracted. In the meantime, a general war in Europe appears to be imminent. Have we not had a prophet among us?—*Philadelphia Sunday Mercury*.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

BY PONY.

The pony of Saturday last brought the following news:

WASHINGTON.

A dispatch from this city of May 24th says: As was supposed would be the case last night, several regiments with the New Jersey and Michigan Brigades, Ellsworth's Zouaves and the district militia crossed into Virginia. The Virginia pickets having been previously driven in by the advance guards, one of the regiments took the road leading to Fairfax Court House, about twenty miles from Washington, while another, the Jersey stopped at the forks, a mile from the Long bridge, awaiting orders. An advance into Virginia was also made from another point, namely: at the mouth of the Potomac aqueduct, at Georgetown.

The New York Zouaves, 14th and 69th, and the Jersey Regiments hold Alexandria, while Arlington Heights are occupied by several regiments. The entrance into Alexandria was attended by an escort which has cost the deepest gloom over this community. Colonel Ellsworth, who had handed down the secession flag from the Marshall House, was soon afterwards shot by a concealed foe.

Another dispatch says: Ellsworth was shot in the back by one Jackson, proprietor of a hotel in Alexandria. Jackson was immediately killed by Francis Brownell, of Troy, a member of Ellsworth's Zouaves. The body is lying in state at the navy yard. President Lincoln, who was a warm personal friend of Ellsworth, is deeply affected by his death.

The *Tribune's* dispatch furnishes the following particulars: Col. Ellsworth was shot as he was descending the stairs, when the secession flag which he had torn down by the man Jackson, keeper of the Marshall House, with a double barreled gun. He died almost instantly, dying the secession flag with his blood. He only said, "My God."

On the 25th, Col. Ellsworth's remains were conveyed to the east room of the President's house, where they lie in state. The *Times* dispatch, dated midnight of the 24th, states that a gentleman just arrived from Alexandria, says the Fire Zouaves have commenced executing their threats of revenge. They have already shot three violent secessionists. The people of Alexandria who were sympathizing with Jackson have been compelled to flee for their lives.

The Richmond *Enquirer* says that General Johnston, commander of the Utah expedition, had been ordered to the command of the Confederate forces at Harper's Ferry, also that General Beauregard had been ordered to Norfolk, and that Jeff. Davis would be at Richmond on the 27th.

A dispatch of the 24th says: Five hundred troops from North Carolina, arrived at Richmond last Monday night, and are now stationed near old Point Comfort. They were to be followed by five hundred more in a day or two from the same State, making a full regiment of one thousand men.

Twelve hundred Tennessee troops arrived at Richmond on Tuesday. A St. Louis dispatch of the 25th says: A strong feeling seems to prevail here that Gen. Harney will be obliged to use the military power against the secessionists of Missouri, notwithstanding his treaty with Gen. Price. Union men say the treaty, so far, has not been regarded by the secessionists, and that they have persecuted Union men more than ever before. Gen. Harney, Gen. Lyon, Col. Blair and others declare that this persecution must cease, or Governor Jackson and his friends will be made acquainted with Federal bayonets.

The New York *Herald's* correspondence, dated Baltimore 23d, says: Two persons are now under examination here, charged with treason in enlisting and sending troops from Baltimore to join the Confederate army. Two thousand such troops had left Baltimore up to this time, but it was not certain that the prisoners had any hand in their enlistment.

A Montgomery dispatch says that the 13th of June is appointed a day of fasting and prayer for the Seceded States. The presence of General Johnston at Harper's Ferry is confirmed.

A Baltimore dispatch of the 25th says: No trains were run over the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, last night or to-day; eleven engines and a large number of cars have been detained at Harper's Ferry. Forty-nine men employed on trains, have been arrested at Harper's Ferry, and are now in jail. It is rumored that hostilities are now going on at Harper's Ferry, but there is nothing definite as yet.

Northern Central road. He was taken to Fort McHenry. It is understood that the authority of the Maryland and Police commissioners.

Col. A. H. A. regiment embarked on the Ariel, for Fort Monroe. It is expected that the Government will soon advance into the interior of Virginia, via the Orange and Alexandria railroad. The rebels are said to be concentrating their forces about Alexandria, and are determined to make an effort to dislodge the Federal troops. Bridges have been destroyed by the Federal authorities, on the railroad from Alexandria to Leesburgh.

New York, May 26th.

The *Tribune's* Washington dispatch of the 25th, says that the report of a battle at Sewall's Point is incorrect. Ellsworth's funeral was an imposing display. The body lay in state at the Governor's room, City Hall.

It is expected that the Federal troops will occupy Winchester, Virginia. Henry Connelly has been appointed Governor of New Mexico, and Miguel A. Otero, Secretary. The same correspondent says it is untrue that the government had secured the product of the arms of the factories in England.

The *Times* special says, the Government will appoint Banks, Major General. The *Herald* says, seven bridges were destroyed between Alexandria and Leesburgh, and fifteen miles of track west of Alexandria.

Over five thousand more troops go to Virginia to-night.

Captain Adams commanding a fleet at Pensacola has been ordered to leave. The office of the Parkersburg *Virginian News*, a secession sheet, was completely demolished on Friday night by a mob of Union men, who considered it their duty to stop its issue.

The border State convention meets at Frankfort on Monday. The St. Louis special to the Baltimore *American*, yesterday, says martial law has been proclaimed in Alexandria. Citizens are assured they will be protected in person and property.

Strong and extensive entrenchments are being erected by New York troops on Virginia heights. They command approaches from Alexandria. The Marshall House where Ellsworth was killed, is the same house where Gen. Washington boarded at. Col. Ellsworth was shot near the door of the chamber General Washington occupied.

The *Herald's* dispatch says General Scott issued an order giving the credit of the occupation of Alexandria, to Gen. Mansfield, who both planned and executed the movements. The steamer *Adelaide* arrived at Baltimore from Norfolk, reported, Gen. Butler had been reinforced by three thousand troops from New York. Marines. The *Adelaide* understands Norfolk would be attacked to-day. Rebels think they can hold it against any force.

The bridge connecting Old Point Comfort and Hampton has been burned by rebels.

No communication is allowed between Portsmouth and Norfolk. The force at Harper's Ferry is variously estimated from seven to eleven thousand men; two-thirds are armed and equipped; they are very short of provisions.

People visiting Alexandria get rolled at the place where Ellsworth was killed. Carpets cut up into shreds and pieces of stairs covered with his blood, takes away.

The *Tribune's* dispatch says the country need not be surprised, if in the course of three weeks a forward movement will be made on Richmond, from resources entirely separate from reserves at Washington, which will be so overwhelming in numbers as to insure success. Harper's Ferry may be secured by flank movement.

The *World's* dispatch of the 26th reports that last night an advance picket of Zouaves was attacked by twenty men, but not till six of them were captured by the Zouaves.

NEW YORK, May 27th.

A special dispatch from Washington to the *Evening Post* says Hon. Schuyler Colfax has just arrived there from Indiana, for the purpose of urging the Government to accept the services of its regiments of volunteers from that State.

A special dispatch, from Washington, to the *Commercial* says that the bridge of the Orange and Alexandria railroad and of the Hampshire and London railroad have been destroyed for twenty miles. The 7th regiment is ordered home to-morrow. The rebels are evidently preparing for action. The reports received this morning, state that they are throwing up entrenchments at the Manassas Gap junction, and the Secessionists in Alexandria are loudly boasting to-day, that they will soon be released by the advance of the Rebel troops from Richmond. The Government, however, is preparing at all points to check any forward movement of the enemy.

It is understood that any movement of Gen. Lee (for throwing Rebel forces forward from Richmond in the direction of Manassas Gap or Harper's Ferry, will immediately be followed by an attack of Gen. Butler's forces on Norfolk.

Richmond is the aim of Butler; and it is reported that he intends occupying it by the 20th of July.

Gen. Patterson will throw large masses of troops from Chambersburg, down the Maryland Line, in the direction of Harper's Ferry, in order to check any movement from that point.

There are three thousand Federal troops at the Relay House, near Baltimore, and they can hold that place against great odds. Large scouting parties are sent out by the Federal officers, every night, as far as Point of Rocks.

Another military movement is on foot, but the Government keeps it strictly secret.

Harper's Ferry advises state that the rebels there are greatly alarmed at the Government's movements, and expect a momentary attack.

The *Times* dispatch says the inhabitants of Alexandria are slain and affected. The only ones with milling